

Read the paragraph carefully.

The second lecture

HARRY BARNES

Harry Barnes is a lawyer. He has paid very well, but he usually has to work long hours. He works for an international company in Dallas, Texas, so he travels a lot in his job. At the moment he is working in Mexico, and next week he is travelling to France. Harry is married and he has got two children, aged 11 and 14. He rarely sees his children, because so much of his time spent away from home. He has got a beautiful house in a suburb of Dallas. It is very big, with eight bedrooms. His wife is an interior designer. If he is at the weekend, he and his wife sometimes play golf, but that doesn't happen very often. They never have much time to relax together. He says he doesn't know if he is happy. He is too busy to think about it.

Write questions about Harry Barnes.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Form

am/is/are+ -ing

Use

The Present Continuous is used to express:

1-an activity that is happening now.

Ex. Do not turn the TV off. I am watching it.

Ex. You can not speak to Lisa . She is having a bath.

2-an activity or situation that is true now, but isn't necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.

Ex. Don't take that book. Jane is reading it.

Ex. I am doing a France evening class this year.

3-a temporary activity.

Ex. Peter is a student, but he is working as a waiter during the holidays.

Ex. I am living with my parents until I find a place of my own.

4- a planned future arrangement.

Ex. I am having lunch with Glenda tomorrow.

Ex. We are meeting at 1.00 outside the restaurant.

Spelling of verb+ - ing

1-Most verbs add –ing to the base form of the verb.

going , wearing , visiting , eating

2-Verbs that end in one –e lose the –e smoking , coming , hoping , writing

Verbs that end in –ee don't drop an –e

agreeing , seeing lie= lying

3- Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant

stopping, getting , running , planning , jogging

If the final consonant is –y or –w, it isn't doubled. playing , showing

State verbs

There are certain groups of verbs that are usually only used in the Present Simple. This is because their meanings are related to states or conditions that are facts and not activities.

This is a feature of the use of the Present Simple . The groups of verbs are:

Verbs of thinking and opinions

believe , think , understand , suppose , expect , agree , doubt , know , remember , forget , mean , imagine , realize , deserve , prefer ,

Ex. I believe you.

Ex. Do you understand?

ex. I know his face , but I forget his name.

Verbs of emotions and feelings

like , love , hate , care , hope , wish , want , admit

ex. I like black coffee.

Ex. Do you want to go out?

Ex. I don't care.

Verbs of having and being

belong , own , have , possess , contain , cost , seem , appear , need , depend on , weigh , come from , resemble

ex. This book belongs to Jane .

ex. How much does it cost?

Ex. He has a lot of money.

Verbs of the senses

look , hear , taste , smell , feel

ex. The food smells good.

Ex. We often use can when the subject is a person.

Ex. Can you smell something burning?

Ex. I can hear someone crying.

2-Some of these verbs can be used in the Present Continuous , but with a change of meaning. In the continuous, the verb expresses an activity, not a state.

I think you are right.(opinion) We are thinking of going to the cinema.(mental activity)

He has a lot of money.(possession) she is having a bad day.(activity)

I see what you mean.(understand) Are you seeing Nigel tomorrow?(activity)

The soup tastes awful.(state) I am tasting the soup to see if it needs salt.(activity)

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تدريسي مادة اللغة الانكليزية

مرحلة ثالثة/قسم ادارة اعمال/كلية النصور الجامعة